

IN THE
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventor(s): Chad A. Stevens

Confirmation No.: 8409

Application No.: 09/888,215

Examiner: HUFFMAN, Julian D

Filing Date: June 21, 2001

Group Art Unit: 2853

Title: Electrostatic Window Sticker Print Medium and Methods of Making and Using Same

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents
Commissioner For Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF

Sir:

Transmitted herewith in **triplicate** is the Appeal Brief in this application with respect to the Notice of Appeal filed on May 28, 2004.

The fee for filing this Appeal Brief is (37 CFR 1.17(c)) \$330.00.

(complete (a) or (b) as applicable)

The proceedings herein are for a patent application and the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) apply.

() (a) Applicant petitions for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136 (fees: 37 CFR 1.17(a)-(d) for the total number of months checked below:

() one month	\$110.00
() two months	\$420.00
() three months	\$950.00
() four months	\$1480.00

() The extension fee has already been filled in this application.

(X) (b) Applicant believes that no extension of time is required. However, this conditional petition is being made to provide for the possibility that applicant has inadvertently overlooked the need for a petition and fee for extension of time.

Please charge to Deposit Account **08-2025** the sum of \$330.00. At any time during the pendency of this application, please charge any fees required or credit any over payment to Deposit Account 08-2025 pursuant to 37 CFR 1.25. Additionally please charge any fees to Deposit Account 08-2025 under 37 CFR 1.16 through 1.21 inclusive, and any other sections in Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations that may regulate fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

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Typed Name: Rebecca R. Schow

Signature: *Rebecca R. Schow*

Respectfully submitted,

Chad A. Stevens

By *Steven L. Nichols*

Steven L. Nichols

Attorney/Agent for Applicant(s)

Reg. No. **40,326**

Date: **July 21, 2004**

Telephone No.: **(801) 572-8066**



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In the Patent Application of

Chad A. Stevens

Serial No. 09/888,215

Filed: June 21, 2001

For: Electrostatic Window Sticker Print
Medium and Methods of Making
and Using Same

Group Art Unit: 2853

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APPEAL BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
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Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

This is an Appeal Brief under Rule 192 appealing the final decision of the Primary Examiner dated March 2, 2004 (Paper No. 20040218). Each of the topics required by Rule 192 is presented herewith and is labeled appropriately.

I. Real Party in Interest

This application has been assigned to Hewlett-Packard Co. Thus, the real party in interest is Hewlett-Packard Co.

II. Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no appeals or interferences related to the present application of which the Appellants are aware.

III. Status of Claims

Claims 1-4, 9, 10, 12-19 and 25 are currently pending in the application and all stand finally rejected. Appellant appeals from the final rejection of claims 1-4, 9, 10, 12-19 and 25, which claims are presented in the Appendix.

IV. Status of Amendments

Following the final Office Action of July March 2, 2004 (Paper No. 20040218), Appellant filed one after-final response on April 22, 2004. This response, however, proposed no amendments to the application. Thus, the application has not been amended subsequent to the final Office Action of March 2, 2004 (Paper No. 20040218).

V. Summary of the Invention

Electrostatic stickers are widely used for a variety of purposes. These stickers are often applied to a window in an automobile or building, but may also be adhered to other surfaces such as on appliances, cathode ray tubes, etc. Electrostatic stickers may be applied

for decoration, advertising, giving product information or simply to express a thought.

(Appellant's spec., para. 6).

Electrostatic stickers adhere to a window or other surface using a static electric charge. The sticker is typically made of a non-conductive flexible material such as vinyl. Because the material is non-conductive, a static electric charge can be deposited on one side of the sticker and will remain distributed over the surface of the sticker. This charge is typically protected from being dissipated before the sticker is applied by a backing or protective layer that can be peeled from the sticker when the sticker is to be placed.

(Appellant's spec., para. 7).

Obviously, having such stickers custom-made may entail a considerable expense. Consequently, there is a need in the art for a means of producing customized electrostatic stickers in a quick and cost-efficient manner. (Appellant's spec., paras. 10-11).

The present application describes a print medium which can serve as an electrostatic sticker and which can be printed on using a printer. Consequently, any user with a printer and host computer can easily and without great expense design and print a custom electrostatic sticker. (Appellant's spec., para. 34).

In Fig. 1, an electrostatic charge (102) has been applied to the rear side (as illustrated) of the print medium (100). A protective backing (101) is placed over the side of the medium (100) that bears the electrostatic charge. This backing (101) prevents the charge (102) from being inadvertently dissipated during the storage and printing of the medium (100). (Appellant's spec., para. 39).

Fig. 4 illustrates another embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, the electrostatic charge and protective backing are not provided on the sticker medium (100)

when supplied to the user. Rather, the charge is applied by the user after printing has been completed. After the sticker is printed, a charge donor (120) is used to apply an electrostatic charge (102) to either side of the sticker (100). The charge donor (120) is a piece of material that, when rubbed against or brought into contact with the sticker medium, deposits a charge on the sticker medium (100). For example, the charge donor (120) can be wool, a white-board eraser, or the like. (Appellant's spec., paras. 64-66).

Alternatively, the present invention may be embodied as an electrostatic sticker kit including at least one sheet of electrostatic sticker print medium; and a charge donor for depositing an electrostatic charge on either side of the sticker print medium. (Appellant's spec., para. 22).

VI. Issues

In the final Office Action, claims 16-19 and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. Claims 12-14 were rejected as anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by U.S. Patent No. 6,284,339 to Floegel et al. ("Floegel"). Claims 12-15 were rejected as anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by Longtin ("Longtin"). Claims 1, 9 and 10 were rejected as being unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of Floegel and U.S. Patent No. 2,293,887 to Chamberlain ("Chamberlain"). Claims 16-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined Chamberlain and U.S. Patent No. 3,589,507 to Greenberg et al. ("Greenberg"). Claim 25 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of U.S. Pat. No. 4,992,121 to Rubino ("Rubino") and Greenberg.

Accordingly, the issues presented on this appeal are:

(1) Whether claims 16-19 and 25 fail to comply with the enablement requirement under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

(2) Whether claims 12-14 are anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by Floegel.

(3) Whether claims 12-15 are anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by Longtin.

(4) Whether claims 1, 9 and 10 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of Floegel and Chamberlain.

(5) Whether claims 16-19 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings Chamberlain and Greenberg.

(6) Whether claim 25 is unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of Rubino and Greenberg.

VII. Grouping of Claims

Claims 1-4, 9 and 10 stand or fall together. Claims 12-15 stand or fall together. Claims 16-19 stand or fall together. Claim 25 stands or falls alone. Arguments in support of the separate patentability of each of these claim groups will be presented below.

VIII. Arguments

For convenience, issues are discussed in this section in the same order they were raised in the final Office Action.

In the final Office Action, claims 16-19 and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. For at least the following reasons, this rejection is traversed.

Claim 16 recites:

An electrostatic sticker kit comprising
a kit including:
at least one blank sheet of an electrostatic sticker print medium; and
a charge donor, other than said sticker print medium, for depositing an
electrostatic charge on either side of said sticker print medium;
wherein said at least one blank sheet of sticker print medium and said charge
donor are packaged together in said kit.

Claim 25 recites:

business method comprising providing an electrostatic sticker kit, said
providing an electrostatic sticker kit comprising providing a kit containing at least one
blank sheet of an electrostatic sticker print medium and a charge donor, other than
said sticker print medium, for depositing an electrostatic charge on either side of said
sticker print medium, wherein said at least one blank sheet of an electrostatic sticker
print medium and said charge donor are packaged together to form said kit.

According to the final Office Action, one of skill in the art would not be enabled to
package “at least one blank sheet of sticker print medium and said charge donor . . . together
in said kit” as claimed. This rejection is clearly misplaced.

It is beyond credibility to suggest that one of skill in the art reading claims 16-19 and
25 would be unable to produce the kit as claimed. One of skill in the art would clearly be
enabled to package the recited elements in a “kit” as claimed. Thus, a lack of enablement
rejection under § 112, first paragraph, cannot be sustained.

More relevant is the issue of whether the Applicant is allowed to recite that the elements are “packaged together” to form a kit and the weight to be given those recitations. As has been established in the examination, there are a range of dictionary definitions for the term “kit,” from a narrow definition (i.e., a set of material packaged together for sale) to the “broadest reasonable” definition (i.e., “a set of article or implements used for a specific purpose”). (Paper No. 6, p. 9).

Applicant did not expressly define the term “kit” in the specification. Therefore, Applicant relies on the dictionary or art-recognized definition(s) of the term. This would include the definition Applicant intended and now recites in the claims in which a “kit” is a set of item packaged together for sale. MPEP § 2163.07 states that “[t]he mere inclusion of dictionary or art recognized definitions known at the time of filing an application would not be considered new matter.”

Obviously, the Applicant may restrict the claimed subject matter to any embodiments or definitions encompassed within the language of the specification. This point is made expressly in the MPEP: “During patent examination, the pending claims must be “given their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification.” >*In re Hyatt*, 211 F.3d 1367, 1372, 54 USPQ2d 1664, 1667 (Fed. Cir. 2000).< [However,] Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution.” MPEP § 2111. Therefore, Applicant is entitled, if Applicant so chooses, to restrict the claims to the definition of a kit as a set of items packaged together for sale. This is entirely consistent with Applicant’s specification.

Therefore, Applicant has a right to amend claims 16-19 and 25 to recite a particular definition of the term “kit.” Consequently, these claims now expressly recite a kit that is a set of elements “packaged” together. Moreover, because claims 16-19 and 25 are clearly enabled

to one of skill in the art, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, should not be sustained. Notice to this effect is respectfully requested.

With regard to the prior art, the final Office Action rejected claims 12-14 as anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by U.S. Patent No. 6,284,339 to Floegel et al. ("Floegel"). For at least the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 12 recites:

An electrostatic sticker print medium for use with a printer, said sticker print medium comprising:
a blank sheet of electrostatic print medium;
an electrostatic charge deposited on a side of said sticker print medium; and
a protective backing over said electrostatic charge on said blank sheet of electrostatic print medium.

In contrast, Floegel fails to teach or suggest "an electrostatic charge deposited on a side of said sticker print medium; and a protective backing over said electrostatic charge on said blank sheet of electrostatic print medium." Rather, Floegel teaches an electret sheet having a "permanent electrostatic charge" that is a characteristic of the material and a result of the processing from which the sheet is made. (Col. 1, lines 57-63). Therefore, Floegel does not teach or suggest a charge "deposited on a side" of the sticker medium and does not teach or suggest a protective cover "over said electrostatic charge."

According to the final Office Action, "Floegel states that 'such sheets can be generated by passing the plastic sheet through an electric field' (reference omitted). This constitutes depositing a charge on the sheet." This is incorrect. No charge is deposited on the sheet. Rather, the electric field causes polarization in the material which is then made permanent by subsequent processing; no charge is deposited on a side of the sheet as claimed.

According to the final Office Action, “All that is required by the claims is that a charge appear on the sheet.” Again, this is incorrect. The claims recite “an electrostatic charge deposited on a side of said sticker print medium; and a protective backing over said electrostatic charge on said blank sheet of electrostatic print medium.” Floegel teaches neither.

"A claim is anticipated [under 35 U.S.C. § 102] only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987) (emphasis added). See M.P.E.P. § 2131. Consequently, Floegel cannot anticipate claim 12. Thus, the rejection of claim 12 and its dependent claims, based solely on Floegel, should not be sustained.

The final Office Action also rejects claims 12-15 as anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) by Longtin (“Longtin”). For at least the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Longtin also fails to teach or suggest “an electrostatic charge deposited on a side of said sticker print medium.” If this rejection is to be maintained, Applicant requests that it be indicated where the Longtin reference teaches or suggest the deposited charge on one side of the sticker print medium.

Moreover, Longtin fails to teach or suggest “a blank sheet of electrostatic print medium.” The Office Action argues that the stickers taught by Longtin were inherently blank before they were printed. (Paper No. 11, p. 4). However, even if true, this is insufficient. To meet the terms of claim 12, Longtin must teach a print medium that is *simultaneously* blank,

covered on one side by a deposited electrostatic charge and joined with a protective backing over that charge. The burden is on the Office to demonstrate that at some time in the production of the roll of stickers taught by Longtin *all* of these conditions were met. This, the final Office Action fails to do. There is no teaching or indication in Longtin that at some point the stickers were blank, charged and on a protective backing.

As noted before, "[a] claim is anticipated [under 35 U.S.C. § 102] only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987) (emphasis added). See M.P.E.P. § 2131. Consequently, Longtin cannot anticipate claim 12. Thus, the rejection of claim 12 and its dependent claims, based solely on Longtin, should not be sustained.

The final Office Action further rejected claims 1, 9 and 10 as being unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of Floegel and U.S. Patent No. U.S. Pat. No. 2,293,887 to Chamberlain ("Chamberlain"). For at least the following reasons, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 recites:

A method of making a user-customized electrostatic sticker, said method comprising:

printing a user-selected image on sticker print medium, said sticker print medium being of a non-conductive material on which an electrostatic charge can be maintained such that said sticker print medium functions as an electrostatic sticker; and

depositing an electrostatic charge on said sticker print medium with a charge donor after said printing of said user-selected image, wherein said charge donor is separate from, and not a part of, said sticker print medium.

The outstanding Office Action acknowledges that Floegel does not teach or suggest “depositing an electrostatic charge on said sticker print medium with a charge donor,” where the “charge donor is separate from, and not a part of, the sticker print medium.” (Paper No. 11, p. 6). Consequently, the Office Action proposes to combine the teachings of Floegel with those of Chamberlain. According to the Office Action, “Chamberlain discloses depositing a charge to a print medium during mounting of the medium to a surface, wherein said charge donor is separate from, and not a part of, said sticker print medium.” (*Id.*).

As given in the Office Action, the motivation to combine the teachings of these two references “would have been to increase the strength of attraction or adhesion when mounting the medium.” (*Id.*). However, this would not be the effect of combining the teachings of Floegel and Chamberlain as proposed.

According to Floegel, a charge is developed by heating the print medium in the presence of an electric field to induce an electric dipole moment. (Col. 1, lines 57-63; and col. 3, lines 12-15). When the plastic sheet is cooled, the result is a “permanent electrostatic charge.” (Col. 1, line 58).

Under the most basic principles of electrostatics, this “permanent electrostatic charge” will repel any like charge. Consequently, if a “charge donor” were brought into contact with the electret sheet taught by Floegel, the permanent electrostatic charge in the sheet would repel and prevent the addition of any further like charge from the charge donor.

Thus, it is not true, as the Office Action suggests, that a separate charge donor as taught by Chamberlain could be used to increase the strength of the charge on the sheet taught by Floegel. The use of a charge donor with the sheet taught by Floegel would not be

attempted by one of ordinary skill in the art. Therefore, there is no motivation in the prior art to combine the teachings of Floegel and Chamberlain as suggested in the final Office Action.

The final Office Action appears to suggest that Applicant's assertion that like charges repel is without supporting evidence. The Office may refer to any basic physics text to support the proposition that like charges repel. Consequently, the permanently charged electret sheet taught by Floegel would resist the addition of any like charge from a donor such as that taught by Chamberlain. This would be clear to anyone of skill in the art.

The final Office Action also notes that, according to Chamberlain, "the strength of the attraction or adhesion can be increased by rubbing the element or elements, after they are in place, with a soft material such as silk or wool." However, this statement is irrelevant to the proposed combination of prior art references because Chamberlain was NOT working with a permanently charged electret which would behave differently. Therefore, this is no motivation to combine the references as suggested in the final Office Action.

"Obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed Cir. 1992)." M.P.E.P. § 2143.01 (emphasis added). Consequently, the rejection of claims 1 and 10 based on the improperly combined teachings of Floegel and Chamberlain should not be sustained. The same applies to the rejections of claims 2-4 and 9 which depend from claim 1 and which were also rejected based on the proposed combination of Floegel and Chamberlain.

Claims 16-19 were under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of U.S. Pat. No. 2,293,887 to Chamberlain ("Chamberlain") and U.S. Patent No. 3,589,507 to Greenberg et al. ("Greenberg"). This rejection is respectfully traversed for at least the following reasons.

Claim 16 recites:

An electrostatic sticker kit comprising
a kit including:
at least one blank sheet of an electrostatic sticker print medium; and
a charge donor, other than said sticker print medium, for depositing an
electrostatic charge on either side of said sticker print medium;
wherein said at least one blank sheet of sticker print medium and said charge
donor are packaged together in said kit.

In contrast, both Chamberlain and Greenberg fail to teach or suggest the claimed kit. Specifically, Chamberlain fails to teach or suggest a "blank sheet of electrostatic sticker print medium." Greenberg also fails to teach or suggest a blank sheet of electrostatic sticker print medium. Consequently, the combination of Chamberlain and Greenberg cannot teach or suggest the claimed kit including a blank sheet of sticker print medium.

Moreover, neither reference teaches or suggests the claimed materials packaged together into a kit. Simply because Greenberg teaches photographic plates in a kit does not suggest that that a blank sheet of electrostatic sticker print medium and a charge donor should be packaged together in a kit. There is no such suggestion in the references taken alone or together.

Consequently, the combined teachings of Chamberlain and Greenberg utterly fail to teach or suggest the claimed "kit" including a blank sticker print medium and a charge donor.

"To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA

1974)." M.P.E.P. § 2143.03. Accord. M.P.E.P. § 706.02(j). Therefore, this rejection of claims 16-19 should not be sustained.

Claim 25 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of U.S. Pat. No. 4,992,121 to Rubino ("Rubino") and Greenberg. This rejection is respectfully traversed as follows.

Claim 25 recites:

A business method comprising providing an electrostatic sticker kit, said providing an electrostatic sticker kit comprising providing a kit containing at least one blank sheet of an electrostatic sticker print medium and a charge donor, other than said sticker print medium, for depositing an electrostatic charge on either side of said sticker print medium, wherein said at least one blank sheet of an electrostatic sticker print medium and said charge donor are packaged together to form said kit.

In contrast, Rubino fails to teach or suggest the claimed business method of providing an electrostatic sticker kit. Rubino fails to teach or suggest a blank sheet of electrostatic sticker *print* medium. Rather, Rubino teaches an "electrostatically chargeable intermediate sheet" that is used to adhere another sheet or object to a support surface. There is no teaching in Rubino of an electrostatic sticker print medium. Moreover, Rubino fails to teach or suggest packaging any materials together into a kit.

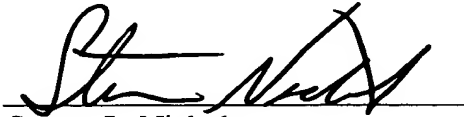
Similarly, as noted above, Greenberg also fails to teach or suggest a blank sheet of electrostatic sticker print medium. Moreover, simply because Greenberg teaches photographic plates in a kit does not suggest that a blank sheet of electrostatic sticker print medium and a charge donor should be packaged together in a kit or a business method of providing such a kit.

Consequently, the combination of Rubino and Greenberg cannot teach or suggest the claimed business method of providing a kit including a blank sheet of electrostatic sticker print medium and a charge donor. "To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974)." M.P.E.P. § 2143.03. Accord. M.P.E.P. § 706.02(j). Therefore, this rejection of claim 25 should not be sustained.

X. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that the final rejection of the pending claims is improper and should not be sustained. Therefore, a reversal of the Final Rejection is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



Steven L. Nichols
Registration No. 40,326

DATE: July 21, 2004

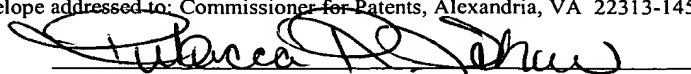
Steven L. Nichols, Esq.
Managing Partner, Utah Office
Rader Fishman & Grauer PLLC
River Park Corporate Center One
10653 S. River Front Parkway, Suite 150
South Jordan, Utah 84095

(801) 572-8066
(801) 572-7666 (fax)

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Rebecca R. Schow

CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. (previously presented) A method of making a user-customized electrostatic sticker, said method comprising:

printing a user-selected image on sticker print medium, said sticker print medium being of a non-conductive material on which an electrostatic charge can be maintained such that said sticker print medium functions as an electrostatic sticker; and

depositing an electrostatic charge on said sticker print medium with a charge donor after said printing of said user-selected image, wherein said charge donor is separate from, and not a part of, said sticker print medium.

2. (original) The method of claim 1, further comprising reversing said user-selected image before said printing said user-selected image on said sticker print medium.

3. (original) The method of claim 2, further comprising reversing said user-selected image with a print driver of a host computer.

4. (original) The method of claim 2, further comprising reversing said user-selected image with firmware of a printer which performs said printing of said user-selected image.

5-8. (canceled)

9. (original) The method of claim 1, further comprising perforating one or more sections of said sticker print medium.

10. (previously presented) A method of making and using an electrostatic sticker comprising:

printing a user-selected image on sticker print medium, said sticker print medium being of a non-conductive material on which an electrostatic charge can be maintained such that said sticker print medium functions as an electrostatic sticker;

depositing an electrostatic charge on said sticker print medium with a charge donor after said printing of said user-selected image, wherein said charge donor is separate from, and not a part of, said sticker print medium; and

applying said electrostatic sticker such that a side of said sticker bearing said electrostatic charge is in contact with a surface to which said sticker is applied.

11. (cancelled)

12. (previously presented) An electrostatic sticker print medium for use with a printer, said sticker print medium comprising:

a blank sheet of electrostatic print medium;

an electrostatic charge deposited on a side of said sticker print medium; and

a protective backing over said electrostatic charge on said blank sheet of electrostatic print medium.

13. (original) The sticker print medium of claim 12, wherein said sticker print medium is made of vinyl.

14. (original) The sticker print medium of claim 12, wherein said sheet of electrostatic print medium is transparent.

15. (original) The sticker print medium of claim 12, wherein said sheet of electrostatic print medium is perforated to define a plurality of sticker panes.

16. (previously presented) An electrostatic sticker kit comprising a kit including:
at least one blank sheet of an electrostatic sticker print medium; and
a charge donor, other than said sticker print medium, for depositing an electrostatic charge on either side of said sticker print medium;
wherein said at least one blank sheet of sticker print medium and said charge donor are packaged together in said kit.

17. (original) The sticker print medium of claim 16, wherein said sticker print medium is made of vinyl.

18. (original) The sticker print medium of claim 16, wherein said sheet of electrostatic print medium is transparent.

19. (original) The sticker print medium of claim 16, wherein said sheet of electrostatic print medium is perforated to define a plurality of sticker panes.

20-24. (cancelled)

25. (previously presented) A business method comprising providing an electrostatic sticker kit, said providing an electrostatic sticker kit comprising providing a kit containing at least one blank sheet of an electrostatic sticker print medium and a charge donor, other than said sticker print medium, for depositing an electrostatic charge on either side of said sticker print medium, wherein said at least one blank sheet of an electrostatic sticker print medium and said charge donor are packaged together to form said kit.